

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

Michael Fitzgerald Hubbard v. Duluth Township, MN, Legal, et al.

Hubbard · No. 26-cv-341 (LMP/LIB) · Decided March 9, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the District of Minnesota dismissed Michael Fitzgerald Hubbard’s complaint as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i), finding that its allegations of a wide-ranging conspiracy were fanciful, fantastic, and clearly baseless. The court denied Hubbard’s application to proceed in forma pauperis and motion for a protective order as moot, and certified that an appeal would not be taken in good faith. The court also warned that continued filing of frivolous or meritless complaints could result in filing restrictions.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the District of Minnesota
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Laura M. Provinzino
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the District of Minnesota
DECIDED	March 9, 2026
DOCKET	26-cv-341 (LMP/LIB)
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff filed a civil complaint and an application to proceed in forma pauperis. The district court conducted pre-service screening under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B), dismissed the complaint as frivolous, denied the IFP application as moot, and denied a related motion for a protective order as moot.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B), an IFP action must be dismissed at any time if it is frivolous. A claim is frivolous when it lacks an arguable basis in law or fact; factual frivolousness includes allegations that are fanciful, fantastic, delusional, irrational, or wholly incredible. The court also considered whether the complaint plausibly stated a claim.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unpublished district-court order; persuasive value only.
PARTIES	Michael Fitzgerald Hubbard v. Duluth Township, MN, Legal, The Two Harbors Police Department, The City of Hermantown, MN, The City of Superior, Wisconsin Police Department, The City of Duluth Police

Headquarters, Lake County, MN Sheriff's Office, Douglas County, WI Sheriff's Department, St. Louis County, MN Sheriff's Office, UMD Police Department, UMD IT Department, Minnesota State Patrol, Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training, POST, Minnesota Department of Revenue, Minnesota IT Services, MNIT, The St. Louis County, MN, Lake Superior Forensic Technology and Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, ICAC, Minnesota Fusion Center, MNFC, The Minnesota Department of Transportation, Minnesota Department of Corrections, DOC, The 6th Judicial District Court, MN

TOPICS

civil procedure pleadings eleventh amendment immunity sovereign immunity standing

PRACTICE AREAS

Federal civil procedure Civil rights Constitutional law Municipal law

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the complaint was subject to dismissal as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i).
2. Whether Hubbard's IFP application and motion for a protective order should be denied as moot after dismissal of the complaint.
3. Whether the court should warn Hubbard that continued frivolous filings could lead to restrictions on initiating future lawsuits.

HOLDINGS

1. The complaint must be dismissed as frivolous because its allegations of a vast conspiracy among numerous governmental entities, including claims of tracking software, courtroom impersonation, manipulated phones, and interference with medication, are fanciful, fantastic, irrational, and wholly incredible, and therefore lack an arguable basis in fact.
2. The IFP application and motion for a protective order are denied as moot because the complaint is dismissed in its entirety.
3. The court may restrict a litigant who repeatedly files frivolous claims from initiating new actions unless represented by counsel or granted prior judicial approval, and Hubbard was warned that continued frivolous filings could result in such a restriction.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"A claim is frivolous if it "lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.""

"The Court therefore dismisses Hubbard's complaint in its entirety as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)."

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Hubbard alleged that approximately twenty governmental entities and agencies in Minnesota and Wisconsin participated in a sophisticated conspiracy against him. His allegations included fraudulent credit cards, burglary, covert installation of tracking software, manipulation of emergency-dispatch data, deletion of electronic files, placement on a sex-offender registry without a conviction, impersonation during divorce proceedings, and interference with his ADHD medication. The court found that the alleged conspiracy and related events were fanciful and fantastic, lacking an arguable basis in fact.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Hubbard filed the complaint on January 15, 2026, alleging a broad conspiracy involving numerous governmental entities and asserting claims based on surveillance, identity theft, judicial corruption, interference with medical care, and related conduct. Because Hubbard sought to proceed in forma pauperis, the court reviewed the complaint before service. The court dismissed the complaint as factually frivolous and warned that continued frivolous filings could result in filing restrictions.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- Carter v. Schafer, 273 F. App'x 581, 582 (8th Cir. 2008) (per curiam)
- Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325, 327–28 (1989)
- Jones v. Norris, 310 F.3d 610, 612 (8th Cir. 2002)
- Brower v. County of Inyo, 489 U.S. 593, 598 (1989)
- Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 32–33 (1992)
- De La Garza v. Kandiyohi Cnty. Jail, Corr. Inst., 18 F. App'x 436, 437 (8th Cir. 2001) (per curiam)
- Pennhurst State & Hospital v. Halderman, 465 U.S. 89, 100 (1984)
- Va. Off. for Prot. & Advoc. v. Stewart, 563 U.S. 247, 253–54 (2011)
- Kunzer v. Foster, No. 24-cv-3726 (LMP/LIB), 2025 WL 1139345, at *4 (D. Minn. Apr. 17, 2025)
- Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 679 (2009)
- In re Tyler, 839 F.2d 1290, 1292 (8th Cir. 1988)
- Sassower v. Carlson, 930 F.2d 583, 584–85 (8th Cir. 1991) (per curiam)
- Hubbard v. Lake Cnty. Sheriff's Dep't, No. 25-cv-999 (PJS/LIB), ECF No. 4 at 6–7 (D. Minn. Apr. 18, 2025)
- Hubbard v. St. Louis Cnty. Sheriff's Dep't, No. 25-cv-1110 (PJS/LIB), ECF No. 1 (D. Minn. filed Mar. 27, 2025)
- Hubbard v. Two Harbors Fed. Credit Union, No. 25-cv-2123 (PJS/LIB), ECF No. 3 (D. Minn. May 22, 2025)
- Hubbard v. Two Harbors Fed. Credit Union, No. 25-cv-2357 (NEB/LIB), ECF No. 5 (D. Minn. June 22, 2025)
- Hubbard v. Neo, No. 25-cv-3316 (KMM/LIB), ECF No. 3 (D. Minn. Sept. 18, 2025)

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